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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/817,324	03/26/2001	Barry Lynn Royer	2001P04786US	8852

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Siemens Corporation
Intellectual Property Department
186 Wood Avenue South
Iselin, NJ 08830

EXAMINER

DAVIS, ZACHARY A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2137

DATE MAILED: 04/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/817,324

Applicant(s)

ROYER ET AL.

Examiner

Zachary A. Davis

Art Unit

2137

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 January 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. An amendment was received on 13 January 2005. Claims 1-3, 6, 8, 9, 14, 17, and 21-23 have been amended. No claims have been added or canceled. Claims 1-23 are currently pending in the present application.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-23 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Objections

3. Claims 2 and 9 are objected to because of the following informalities:

In Claims 2 and 9, in the limitation "and incorporates, said encrypted address portion", the comma after "incorporates" should be deleted.

In Claim 9, in the limitation "provides a key supporting decryption of said encrypted address portion, to a destination system", the comma after "portion" should be deleted.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The rejection of Claims 8 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, set forth in the previous Office action, is withdrawn in light of the amendment to the claims.

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 2-5, 9, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 2-4 and 11 each recite the limitation "said communication processor". However, Claims 1 and 6 recite the limitation "at least one communication processor"; therefore, if there is more than one communication processor, it is unclear to which of the processors the limitation of Claims 2-4 and 11 refers. This renders the claims indefinite.

Claims 2 and 9 recite the limitation "said address portion". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claims.

Claim 5 is rejected due to its dependence on rejected Claim 4.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen et al, US Patent 6178511, in view of Levergood et al, US Patent 5708780.

In reference to Claim 1, Cohen discloses a system used by a first application including an authentication processor (Figure 2, Authentication Module 21) that receives user identification information and initiates authentication of the user identification information using an authentication service (column 6, lines 8-18) and a communication processor that communicates an authentication service identifier and a corresponding user identifier to a managing application (column 6, lines 26-37). However, Cohen does not explicitly disclose automatically communicating context information in a data field of a URL to a second application in response a user command to initiate execution of the second application.

Levergood discloses a system that includes an authentication processor (column 6, lines 36-42) and that, when a user requests execution of a second application, automatically communicates specific context information in a data field of a URL to the second application (see column 4, lines 1-18). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system

of Cohen by including the automatic communication described by Levergood, in order to allow access to all controlled files within a specific domain without requiring additional authorization beyond the initial authorization (see Levergood, column 3, lines 50-55).

In reference to Claim 2, Cohen further discloses the use of a user identifier (column 4, line 64-column 5, line 2). Further, Levergood discloses that the specific context information is a user identifier (column 5, lines 56-61) and that a URL address portion is encrypted and incorporated into the URL (column 5, lines 61-65; column 3, lines 34-37, noting that the SID includes a domain that is included under the digital signature).

In reference to Claim 3, Cohen further discloses that the user identification information includes a password (column 4, line 64-column 5, line 2). Further, Levergood discloses the use of a password (column 6, lines 47-49) and the use of a session identifier (see column 3, lines 12-16, where SID is a session identifier).

In reference to Claims 4 and 5, Cohen further discloses compiling a database accessible to other applications for mapping a user identifier of one application to an already authenticated user identifier of another application (column 4, line 61-column 5, line 6, and column 5, lines 16-22; also noting column 5, lines 45-58, where the database can be updated dynamically).

In reference to Claim 6, Cohen discloses a system including an authentication processor that receives and compiles into a database pairs of authentication service identifiers and user identifiers (column 4, line 61-column 5, line 6) and maps a user

identifier of a second application to an already authenticated user identifier of a first application (column 6, lines 26-37). Cohen further discloses a communication processor that sends the authenticated user identifier to the second application (column 6, lines 38-45). However, Cohen does not explicitly disclose automatically communicating context information in a data field of a URL to the second application in response a user command to initiate execution of the second application.

Levergood discloses a system that includes an authentication processor (column 6, lines 36-42) and that, when a user requests execution of a second application, automatically communicates specific context information in a data field of a URL to the second application (see column 4, lines 1-18). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Cohen by including the automatic communication described by Levergood, in order to allow access to all controlled files within a specific domain without requiring additional authorization beyond the initial authorization (see Levergood, column 3, lines 50-55).

In reference to Claim 7, Cohen further discloses identifying an authentication service that provides an authenticated user identifier (column 4, lines 48-50).

In reference to Claim 8, Cohen further discloses matching the authentication service identifier of the second application with the authentication service identifier of the first application (column 6, lines 26-37).

In reference to Claim 9, Levergood further discloses the use of a session identifier (see column 3, lines 12-16, where SID is a session identifier) and that a URL address portion is encrypted and incorporated into the URL (column 5, lines 61-65;

column 3, lines 34-37, noting that the SID includes a domain that is included under the digital signature). Levergood additionally discloses that a key allowing for decryption is accessible to multiple applications (column 5, lines 61-65, where the key is shared by the authentication and content servers).

In reference to Claim 10, Cohen further discloses that the authenticated user identifier of the first application is used by the second application (column 6, lines 38-45), thus eliminating the need for the second application to authenticate the user (column 2, lines 28-31).

In reference to Claim 11, Cohen further discloses sending a parameter identifying success or failure of the mapping (column 10, lines 35-37, where the return codes indicate success or failure of an operation).

In reference to Claim 12, Cohen further discloses that the authentication processor receives an authentication service identifier and user identifier from the first application (column 6, lines 13-29).

In reference to Claim 13, Cohen further discloses that the authentication service identifier employs a predetermined data format (column 5, lines 30-44, and column 5, line 63-column 6, line 7).

In reference to Claim 14, Cohen discloses a system including an authentication processor that receives an authentication service identifier and a user identifier from a parent application (column 4, line 61-column 5, line 6) and maps a user identifier of a child application to an already authenticated user identifier of the parent application

(column 6, lines 26-37). Cohen further discloses a communication processor that communicates the authenticated user identifier to the child application (column 6, lines 38-45). However, Cohen does not explicitly disclose automatically communicating context information in a data field of a URL to the child application in response a user command to initiate execution of the child application.

Levergood discloses a system that includes an authentication processor (column 6, lines 36-42) and that, when a user requests execution of a second (child) application, automatically communicates specific context information in a data field of a URL to the second application (see column 4, lines 1-18). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Cohen by including the automatic communication described by Levergood, in order to allow access to all controlled files within a specific domain without requiring additional authorization beyond the initial authorization (see Levergood, column 3, lines 50-55).

In reference to Claim 15, Cohen further discloses that the parent application begins a session and the child application uses the authentication system to join the session (column 6, lines 38-45). Levergood further discloses a session (note column 3, lines 12-16, where a session is identified by SID).

In reference to Claim 16, Cohen further discloses that the authentication processor compiles a database using pairs of authentication service identifiers and corresponding user identifiers (column 4, line 61-column 5, line 6) and uses the database in mapping the user identifier of the child application to the already authenticated user identifier of the parent application (column 6, lines 26-37).

In reference to Claim 17, Cohen further discloses matching the authentication service identifier of the child application with the authentication service identifier of the parent application (column 6, lines 26-37).

In reference to Claim 18, Cohen further discloses identifying an authentication service that provides an authenticated user identifier (column 4, lines 48-50).

In reference to Claim 19, Cohen further discloses that the authenticated user identifier of the parent application is used by the child application (column 6, lines 38-45), thus eliminating the need for the child application to authenticate the user (column 2, lines 28-31).

In reference to Claim 20, Cohen further discloses that the child application enables access in response to receiving the authenticated user identifier without the user re-entering the user identification information (column 2, lines 28-31, and column 6, lines 38-45).

Claims 21 and 22 are method claims that correspond substantially to the systems of claims 14 and 16 respectively, and are rejected by a similar rationale.

Claim 23 is a method claim that corresponds substantially to the system of claim 1, and is accordingly rejected by a similar rationale.

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

a. Berman et al, US Patent 5995939, discloses a system that includes encrypting messages containing patient specific information.

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Zachary A. Davis whose telephone number is (571) 272-

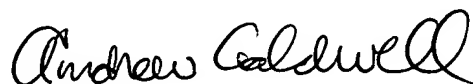
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3870. The examiner can normally be reached on weekdays 8:30-6:00, alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Caldwell can be reached on (571) 272-3868. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

zad

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Andrew Caldwell". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Andrew" and last name "Caldwell" clearly distinguishable.

ANDREW CALDWELL
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER